

DONATIONS.

Meddelanden af Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica,
Mittheilungen aus der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel, 1880.

Manual of New Zealand Coleoptera, by Capt. T. Broun.

Mr. Brazier on behalf of J. H. Thomson Esq., New Bedford, Mass., presented the Society the following works, which he stated were of singular value to Australian Naturalists: Testacea Nova Australiæ, Morelet. Metz., 1857; and Molluscorum Novæ Hollandiæ specimen, Menke, Hanover, 1843.

PAPERS READ.

LIST OF SPECIES OF PORCELLANA OR CYPRÆA FOUND IN MORETON
BAY, QUEENSLAND.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., &c.

I have been requested by numerous correspondents in New South Wales and Queensland to publish in the Proceedings of this Society a Catalogue of the species of *Cypræa* found in Moreton Bay, as the Conchological Works on the subject published in England and Europe are very seldom to be found in the library of young beginners. Last year I wrote a paper on the Moreton Bay species of *Cypræa* and it was published in the English Journal of Conchology, Vol. II., p. 317, a work seen only by a few in these Colonies.

A few remarks on Moreton Bay may be of interest. It was on the 17th of May, 1770, the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, dropped anchor from the bows of the good ship "Endeavour," in the waters of a large inlet on the eastern coast of Australia, to which he gave the name of 'Moreton Bay,' in honour of his patron the Earl of Moreton, the then President of the Royal Society. The bay is an extensive sheet of water separating Shadbroke and Moreton Islands from the mainland. It is about forty miles long, north and south, and seventeen miles broad. Stradbroke Island is thirty-three miles long, north and

south, and seven miles broad. Moreton Island is twenty miles in extreme length about north and south, and five miles in breadth near the north end. Very few good working collectors have ever visited Moreton Island, with its extensive range of long sandy beaches with large stones that can be turned over at low water spring tides. In the bay there are smaller islands and sandbanks with shoals on which dredging can be carried on with but little trouble. The only persons who did any good dredging in the bay were the late Mr. Fred. Strange and young Mr. Spurling, who unfortunately lost their lives in the service at Percy Island No. II., by being killed by the aborigines.

This list is made out from those species collected by the late Mr. Charles Coxen, of Brisbane, Queensland, he having paid frequent visits to various parts of the bay. He was busy arranging his valuable discoveries and corresponding with me up to the time of his death in July, 1876. I am under great obligation to Mrs. Coxen in her endeavours to assist me with the use of her lamented husband's papers and notes.

CYPRÆA.

1. CYPRÆA ASELLUS, Linn.

Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 18, fig. 98.

Bribie Island; one dead specimen found.

2. CYPRÆA FELINA, Gmel.

Reeve, pl. 19, fig. 105.

Stradbroke Island, on banks under big hill.

3. CYPRÆA CARNEOLA, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 6, fig. 19.

Stradbroke Island; one dead specimen found.

4. *CYPRÆA ISABELLA*, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 12, fig. 51.

Bribie Island ; one dead specimen found.

5. *CYPRÆA MACULA*, A. Ad.

Sowb. Thes. Conch., pl. 32, fig. 380.

Shell of a greyish colour, freckled with chestnut, dark spots round the basal margin ; back with a conspicuous large chestnut blotch.

Stradbroke Island, on coral banks.

Sub Genus *ARICIA*.6. *CYPRÆA ANNULUS*, Linn.

Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 26, fig. 252.

Stradbroke Island ; very common on all the banks off the island.

Mrs. Coxen says, " We had at one time 800 specimens a great deal finer in colour than those figured by Mr. Sowerby in Thes. Conch." I am of the same opinion, having obtained large numbers from Port Denison and Torres Straits that put the figure of Reeve and Sowerby into the shade.

7. *CYPRÆA ARABICA*, Linn.

Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 1, fig. 2.

Stradbroke Island, on coral banks ; common.

8. *CYPRÆA CAPUT-SERPENTIS*, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 11, fig. 44.

Shell somewhat squarely ovate, depressedly flat ; teeth conspicuous, rather elongated, thirteen or fourteen on the inner and outer lip ; blackish brown, back ornamented with unequal, round, white specks and dots, pale fulvous spot at each extremity, base dirty white.

Amity Point, Stradbroke Island ; few obtained.

9. *CYPRÆA CAPUT-ANGUIS*, Philippi.

This species was sent to me for name and marked Moreton Bay ; I consider Moreton Bay a very wide term. This was described by Philippi, 1849, in the German Conchological Work, *Zeitschrift für Malakozoologie*, p. 24.

Shell oblong ovate, very much convex with the sides thickened and angulated ; blackish-brown, convex at the base ; aperture with sixteen teeth on each side, thicker on the outer side, interstices milky-brown, back dotted with white, extremities whitish.

It might be taken for a variety of *caput-serpentis*, but it is quite distinct and was figured by Martin Lister in his *Hist. Conch.*, 1770, pl. 701, fig. 49, and pl. 704, fig. 53.

Sub Genus LUPONIA.

10. *CYPRÆA ANGUSTATA*, Gmel. (Non Gray).

Sowerby, *Thes. Conch.*, pl. 28, fig. 296—297.

Colundra, north end of Moreton Bay, one dead specimen found.

I doubt this species having been found in Moreton Bay ; its home is Tasmania. I have never seen the northern shell, but I think Mr. Coxen's identification must be wrong, or Tasmanian shells may have got mixed up with Moreton Bay examples of other species.

11. *CYPRÆA CAURICA*, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 11, fig. 46.

Dunwich, Stradbroke Island ; not common.

12. *CYPRÆA CLANDESTINA*, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 19, fig. 106.

Cypræa moniliaris, Lamark.

Stradbroke Island ; found on the banks under big hill.

13. CYPRÆA CRUENTA, Gmelin.

Reeve, Conch., pl. 10, fig. 38.

Cypræa variolaria, Lam., *C. morbillosa*, Sol., MS.S., Dilln. Cat.,
Porcellana variola, Rumph.

Burleigh Heads ; one dead specimen found.

14. CYPRÆA EBURNA, Barnes.

Reeve, pl. 9, fig. 35.

Stradbroke Island ; very rare.

15. CYPRÆA EROSA, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 11, fig. 43.

Stradbroke Island ; found on coral banks.

16. CYPRÆA ERRONES, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 13, fig. 56.

Cypræa ovum, Gmel, *C. subflava*, Gmel., *C. olivacea*, Lam.

Stradbroke Island ; common on all the coral banks.

17. CYPRÆA FLAVEOLA, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 18, fig. 95.

Stradbroke Island ; on the banks under the big hill ; not common. This species must not be confounded with the *C. flaveola* of Lamarck, which is the *C. spurca* of Linn., or the *C. flaveola* of Born, which is the *C. rufa*.

18. CYPRÆA HELVOLA, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 15, fig. 72.

Cypræa citrina, Kiener, (non Gray.)

Stradbroke Island, under the big hill, not common.

Mrs. Coxen sent me this named *C. citrina*, Gray, they are both quite distinct and need not be confused. *C. citrina* is very rare, my specimen comes from Madagascar.

19. CYPRÆA LUTEA, Gron.

Reeve, pl. 20, fig. 110.

Cypræa Humphreysii, Gray.

Stradbroke Island, under big hill ; rare.

The two specimen in my collection received from Mrs. Coxen are one inch in length ; the variety *C. Humphreysii* is very rare, it is banded with two milky blue zones.

20. CYPRÆA LYNX, Linn.

Cypræa Vanelli, Linn., *C. squalina*, Gmel., *C. Caledonica*, Crasse., var.

Stradbroke Island ; rare.

21. CYPRÆA SAULÆ, Gask.

Reeve, pl. 14, fig. 62.

Peel Island ; only one specimen found.

This magnificent and rare species was first procured from the Philippine Islands, the specimen in my collection was obtained by a native diver at Warrior Reef, Torres Straits, six fathoms, found on a branch of *Millepora*.

22. CYPRÆA SUBVIRIDIS, Reeve, pl. 13, fig. 48.

Southern end of Moreton Bay.

23. CYPRÆA TIGRIS, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 4, fig. 12.

Cypræa flammea, Gmel., *C. tigrina*, Gmel.

Peel Island ; not common.

Mr. Samuel Stutchbury found a young living example beautifully coloured, at Bribie Island in 1854. This is Mr. Coxen's note.

24. CYPRÆA VITELLUS, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 5, fig. 14.

Cypræa dama, Humph., *C. fulva*, Gmel.

Stradbroke Island; rather common.

25. CYPRÆA WALKERI, Gray.

Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 18, fig. 123-125.

Peel Island; two only have been found.

This rare species I obtained during the Chevert Expedition to New Guinea in 1875, first at Palm Island, eleven fathoms sandy mud bottom; Cape Grenville, North-east coast of Australia, eight fathoms, white sand; Darnley Island, Torres Straits, twenty to thirty fathoms, white sand.

Mr. W. A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc., dredged two examples off Port Denison, October 1879.

26. CYPRÆA XANTHODON, Gray.

Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 23, fig. 196, 197-513.

Dunwich, Stradbroke Island, on the coral banks; rare.

27. CYPRÆA ZIGZAG, Linn.

Reeve, pl. 18, fig. 97.

Peel Island; only one found.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Coxen obtained this fine and well known species in Moreton Bay, I believe it is the first recorded Australian habitat.

I am of opinion that *Porcellana* of Rumphius, Amboyna Rarit. p. 113, 1705, should have priority over *Cypræa* of Linn., Syst. Nat., p. 1172, 1766. The following list will show the superiority of Rumphius' claim:

1. <i>Porcellana aselli</i> ,	} Rumph.	<i>Cypræa asellus</i> ,	} Linn.	
3. „ <i>carneola</i> ,		„ <i>carneola</i> ,		
4. „ <i>Isabella</i> ,		„ <i>Issabella</i> ,	} Linn.	
13. „ <i>variola</i> ,		„ <i>cruenta</i> ,		Gmel.
23. „ <i>guttata</i> ,		„ <i>tigris</i> ,		} Linn.
24. „ <i>salita</i> ,	„ <i>vitellus</i> ,			

The numbers refer to the species mentioned in this paper, as *Cypræa*.

SPECIES OF EUCALYPTUS IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND: THEIR HABITAT AND USES.

BY THE REV. DR. WOOLLS, D.D., F.L.S., &c.

Part V.

Section V. SCHIZOPHLOÏÆ.

1. *E. paniculata*, varies in the colour of the wood from white to red, and, therefore, is sometimes called “White,” and sometimes “Red Ironbark,” whilst, on the Blue Mountains, the pale variety has the name of “Brush Ironbark.” Although this tree appears in the interior in a stunted form, it rises in the counties of Cumberland and Camden to the height of 120 feet, and the bark is smoother and more uniform than that of the allied species. The wood of *E. paniculata*, especially in the pale variety is very, hard and tough, and, according to Sir W. Macarthur, is “the most valuable of all the Ironbarks,” being highly prized by wheelwrights for shafts, spokes, and cogs or for any purposes where strength and durability are required. The leaves vary in size and shape from ovate-lanceolate to narrow-lanceolate, and, in dried specimens, var. *angustifolia* is only to be distinguished from *E. crebra* by having its outer stamens anantherous, although practical men easily distinguish them by their wood and bark. This tree prefers a better soil than some of its congeners, and, on the Blue Mountains, it appears as a forest tree. Baron Mueller